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## **Evolution of bone compactness in extant and extinct moles (Talpidae): exploring humeral microstructure in small fossorial mammals**

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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# Evolution of bone compactness in extant and extinct moles (Talpidae): exploring humeral microstructure in small fossorial mammals

Patricia S Meier<sup>1</sup>, Constanze Bickelmann<sup>1,2</sup>, Torsten M Scheyer<sup>1</sup>, Daisuke Koyabu<sup>1</sup> and Marcelo R Sánchez-Villagra<sup>1\*</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Talpids include forms with different degree of fossoriality, with major specializations in the humerus in the case of the fully fossorial moles. We studied the humeral microanatomy of eleven extant and eight extinct talpid taxa of different lifestyles and of two non-fossorial outgroups and examined the effects of size and phylogeny. We tested the hypothesis that bone microanatomy is different in highly derived humeri of fossorial taxa than in terrestrial and semi-aquatic ones, likely due to special mechanical strains to which they are exposed to during digging. This study is the first comprehensive examination of histological parameters in an ecologically diverse and small-sized mammalian clade.

**Results:** No pattern of global bone compactness was found in the humeri of talpids that could be related to biomechanical specialization, phylogeny or size. The transition zone from the medullary cavity to the cortical compacta was larger and the ellipse ratio smaller in fossorial talpids than in non-fossorial talpids. No differences were detected between the two distantly related fossorial clades, Talpini and Scalopini.

**Conclusions:** At this small size, the overall morphology of the humerus plays a predominant role in absorbing the load, and microanatomical features such as an increase in bone compactness are less important, perhaps due to insufficient gravitational effects. The ellipse ratio of bone compactness shows relatively high intraspecific variation, and therefore predictions from this ratio based on single specimens are invalid.

**Keywords:** Wolff's law, Paleohistology, Size, Phylogeny, Placentalia

## Background

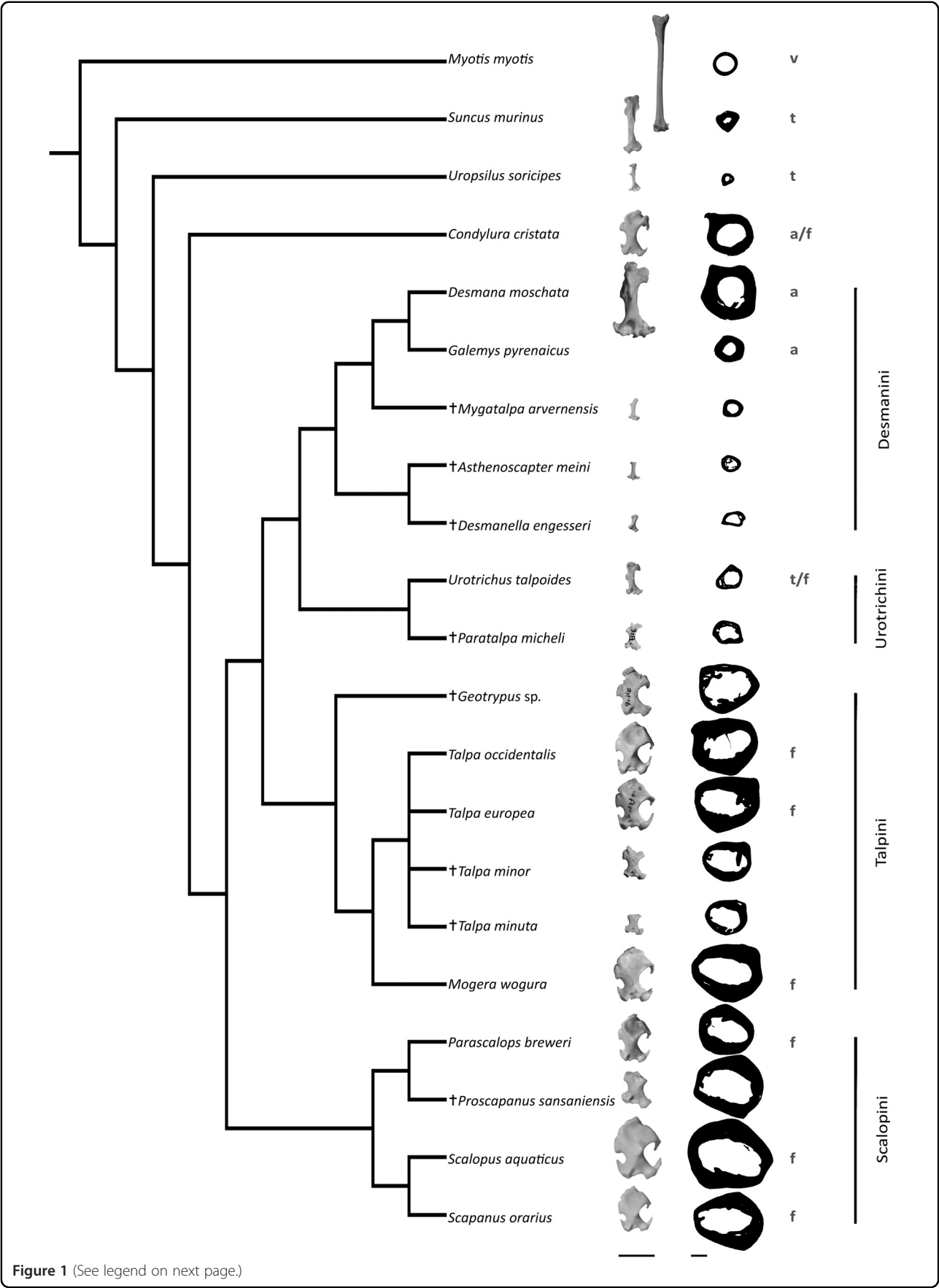
Talpidae is a diverse clade of small-sized lipotyphlan mammals which occupy different habitats, ranging from terrestrial to semi-aquatic to fossorial [1]. They are widely distributed throughout the largely temperate regions of the northern continents and their rich fossil record since the Eocene includes many genera from many sites and ages [2]. The phylogenetic relationships within the clade are not yet fully resolved; a comprehensive morphological study [3] and ongoing molecular work [4-6] serve as a framework in which to understand complex biogeographic and ecomorphological patterns of evolution.

Talpidae comprise the shrew-like *Uropsilus*, semi-fossorial shrew moles, the Urotrichini, semi-aquatic desmans, the Desmanini, and fossorial moles ([7]; Figure 1). There are two fossorial clades: the Talpini in Eurasia and the Scalopini in North America [1]. The very derived fossorial specializations in morphology are hypothesized to have evolved convergently in these two clades [8]. In the humerus, among other skeletal elements, a transformation from a terrestrial to a fossorial life style occurred, with the most specialized taxa showing a greatly different humeral shape (Figure 1) [9]. Thus, the humerus of fossorial moles is extremely short, broad, and compact, with pronounced muscle attachments [10]. In addition, both the upper and lower bone ends face in opposite direction and this is related to torsion in the mid-shaft region [11]. This humeral morphology is unique among mammals [9,12,13] and

\* Correspondence: m.sanchez@pim.uzh.ch

<sup>1</sup>Paläontologisches Institut und Museum, Universität Zürich, Karl Schmid-Strasse 4, CH-8006, Zürich, Switzerland

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



(See figure on previous page.)

**Figure 1 Humerus (anterior view) and cross sections of each taxon mapped on phylogeny.** Scale bar equals 10 mm for humeri, for cross sections 1 mm. A cross indicates an extinct taxon. The letters refer to the lifestyles, volant (v), terrestrial (t) aquatic (a), and fossorial (f). The cross section of the humerus of *Galemys* was taken from the literature (Laurin et al., 2011).

seems related to the expansion of muscle attachment sites [14].

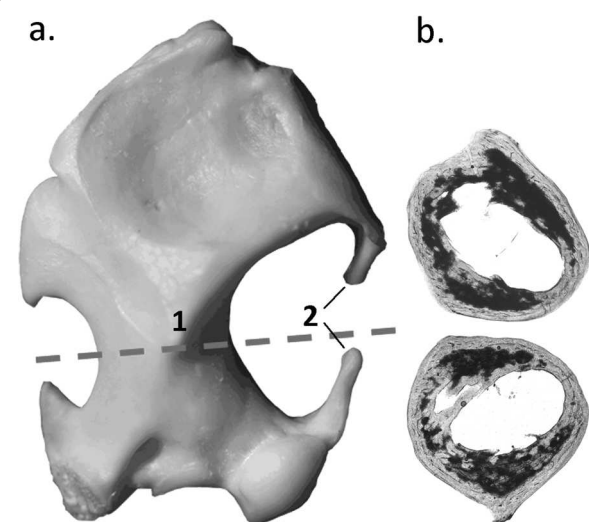
The relation between microanatomical structure and mechanical adaptations of long bones, such as the humerus, has been studied in many amniote taxa (e.g., [15-22]). Variations in the histological proportions of cortex and medulla can be biomechanical indicators of lifestyles [17]. In general, terrestrial taxa have a moderately thick, compact cortex with little or no spongiosa in the mid-shaft region, long bones of flying animals show hollow medullas, and terrestrial or swimming taxa have a spongiosa inside the medulla [21]. However, most of these studies focus on adaptations to an aquatic lifestyle [16,19,20,23,24]; in contrast studies of microanatomy in fossorial taxa are lacking.

There is evidence that cortical bone primarily responds to strain only prior to sexual maturity [25,26]. However, Wolff's 'Law', which postulates that bone increases in density and/or cortical thickness in response to the loads it is placed under during an individual's life, does not always hold, although rules for 'bone functional adaptation' to mechanical loading do exist ([27], p. 484; [28,29]). It has been shown that bone thickness is influenced also by other variables such as temperature,

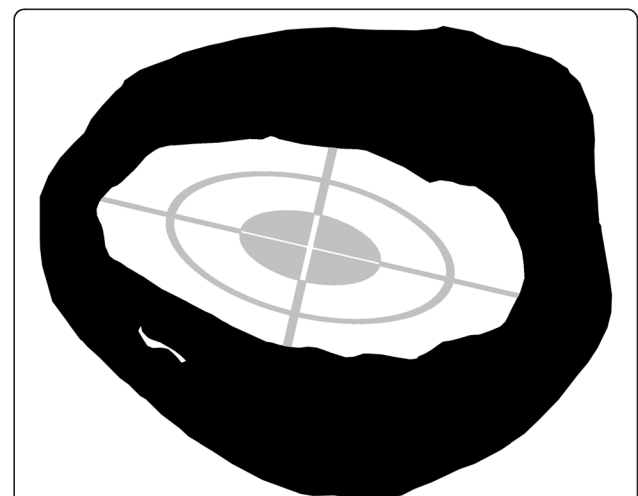
and that its development is mediated by genetic mutations and/or modified transcript levels [30-32].

In addition, body size has been suggested to restrict Wolff's 'Law', with bone not responding to biomechanical strains in femora of small animals such as shrews and bats [15]. A high intraspecific variation in cortical thickness in each tested species suggested that Wolff's Law is not applicable below a certain body size in mammals [15]. In addition, bone density was not significantly different between terrestrial and semi-aquatic rodents within the size range of moles [16]. Phylogeny may be the most important factor coupled with the organisation of bone compactness in mammalian long bones [16,33].

Moles form an ideal subject of research on the evolution of microanatomical structure due to their biomechanical diversity. A relationship between an aquatic and terrestrial lifestyle and humeral microanatomy has been postulated, but this is based on taxonomically broad studies of amniotes [20]. Here, we investigate bone cortical thickness in fossil and living talpid taxa, representing thus one of the first comprehensive examination of bone compactness in any mammalian clade. We test the hypothesis that compactness is higher in humeri in the most fossorial species due to the severe mechanical strains to which



**Figure 2 a. Humerus (anterior view) of *Talpa occidentalis*, dashed line indicates slice plain; (1) distal end of the pectoral crest, (2) elongated tuberculae. b. the two associated mirroring cross sections, proximal (top) and distal (bottom).**



**Figure 3 Measurement of ellipse axes in the medullary cavity of humeral sections.** The long axis of the grid is positioned manually; the short axis is automatically set. The ellipse depicted has no other function as to standardise measurements.

**Table 1 Analysis using phylogenetic ANOVA to test for differences on different variables and groups**

Groups	p value				
	Cg	CDI	P	S	Ellipse
fossorial - non fossorial	0.333	0.367	0.250	0.964	0.141
Scalopini - Talpini	0.618	0.715	0.716	0.741	0.083
Ourgroups - Talpidae	0.477	0.534	0.540	0.555	0.491

they are exposed to during digging. In testing it, we examine several issues around Wolff's 'Law' and others detailed above.

Materials and methods

Humeri of 11 extant and 8 fossil talpid species representing terrestrial, semi-aquatic and fossorial forms were studied (Figure 1). Two non-talpid species, the Asian house shrew (*Suncus murinus*, Soricidae), and the mouse-eared bat (*Myotis myotis*, Chiroptera), served as outgroups (Additional file 1).

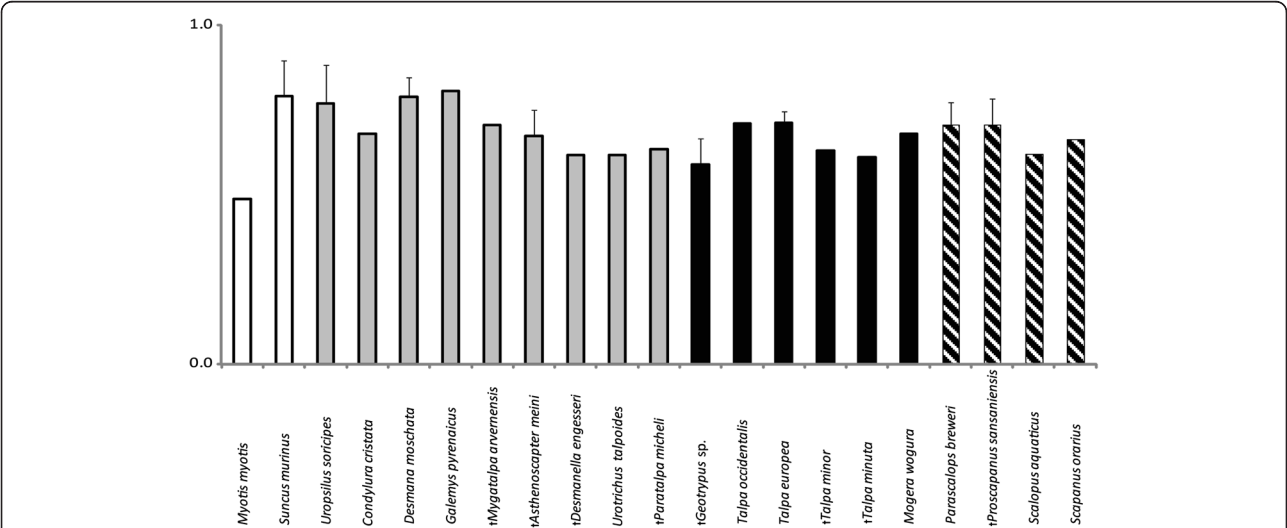
The phylogenetic framework is a composite that best integrates the current knowledge on extant and fossil taxa, a subject not fully resolved [8]. Relationships among extant species follows [3,6], the latter supported the basal position of *Condylura* (see also [8]). The position of *Geotrypus* is based on the recent and comprehensive analysis based on new fossil data by Schwermann & Martin, 2012 [34]. The position of the following fossil taxa is based on the listed references: *Asthenoscapter* [35,36], *Desmanella* [35], *Mygatalpa* [35,36], *Paratalpa* [35,36] and *Proscapanus* [2].

The humerus was sampled because of its abundance and easy recognition in the fossil record as well as its relatively simple bone growth pattern and morphology,

with the mid-diaphyseal region yielding the strongest ecological signal (Figure 2) [17,19,20,37]. Bones were photographed prior to preparation following standard petrographic preparation techniques [38,39]. General bone histological features in *Talpa europaea* long bones had been briefly described by Enlow & Brown [40] and were not the focus of this study. The cross section of the humerus of *Galemys pyrenaicus* was taken from Laurin & Canoville [21].

Histomorphometric analyses were performed using the image-processing software BONE PROFILER [18], which has been used to determine bone compactness in amniote long bones [20,24]; for examples of applications see also Houssaye [24] and Hayashi et al. [41]. For whole-cross-section-profiling the program sets a section centre and places a grid over the section dividing the bone tissue into 60 radial sectors and 51 concentric shapes. It then measures the degree of solid bone in each of the 51 subdivisions of each sector. The measurements of all sectors are then integrated into a global compactness of the section. The parameters S (reciprocal of the slope at the inflexion point), P (distance to transition point), Min (lower asymptote of sigmoid curve), Max (upper asymptote), Cc (compactness in the bone centre), CDI (cortico-diaphyseal index; [42]), and Cg (bone global compactness) are calculated by the program. Parameters S, P, and Min have been shown to evince biomechanical information [20].

To compare the inner shapes of the cross-sections, the long axis of a standard ellipse was fitted to the medullary cavity of each section. The small axis was set automatically, perpendicular to the long axis (Figure 3). The medullary cavity was chosen for measurements because it is



**Figure 4 Means of bone global compactness (Cg) of 18 talpid taxa and 2 outgroups (see Figure 1).** Standard deviations were plotted for means of taxa represented by at least three cross sections. Outgroup taxa are shown with a white bar; black bars indicate taxa of the Talpini, shaded those of the Scalopini and grey all others.

more consistent in its shape than the external bone outline; this can vary depending on the exact location of the section.

Student's paired t-tests were performed for five bone profile variables (i.e. Cg, CDI, P, S). The groups tested for differences in these values were fully fossorial versus other moles, i.e. Scalopini versus Talpini, and outgroups versus Talpidae. In addition, phylogenetic ANOVA was performed to make phylogenetically corrected between-groups comparisons [43]. We adopted equal lengths for all branches, since estimates of branch lengths for talpids are still very tentative (see [44] for a similar procedure). Phylogenetically corrected contrasts were computed in PDAP module of Mesquite program [43] and assessed by ANOVA in PAST program [45].

## Results

Talpids humeri are hollow in the center, with few showing coarse trabeculae (Figure 1). In general, the humeri of the semi-aquatic Desmanini and terrestrial/semi-fossorial Urotrichini, except for the Russian Desman (*Desmana moschata*), are much smaller than those of the two fossorial clades: Talpini and Scalopini. The inner cross-sections of non-fossorial taxa (Desmanini, *Condylura* and *Urotrichus*) are, overall, more circular compared to those of Talpini and Scalopini. These latter show a rather buckled outline and

a slightly elliptic medullary cavity, reflecting the torsion of the humerus and the deep reaching distal end of the deltopectoral crest (Figure 2). The cross-section of *Condylura* is unique in that it displays a typical fossorial outline combined with a very round medullary cavity as present in semi-aquatic and terrestrial species.

The phylogenetic ANOVA analysis (Table 1) shows no significant differences among groups for any of the variables examined (see Additional file 2 for all data). This result could be partly due to the limited numbers of specimens examined, explained after the rarity of available samples for this kind of invasive study. In what follows, we discussed the patterns for each of the variables examined and results of other statistical comparisons.

## Global compactness (Cg)

The global compactness of the bone cross-section (Cg) was more or less equal in all mole taxa and in the shrew, with only the bat having a less compact humerus. Unexpectedly, extinct taxa show an overall slightly lower bone global compactness than most of the extant ones (Figure 4).

## Reciprocal of the slope at the inflexion point (S)

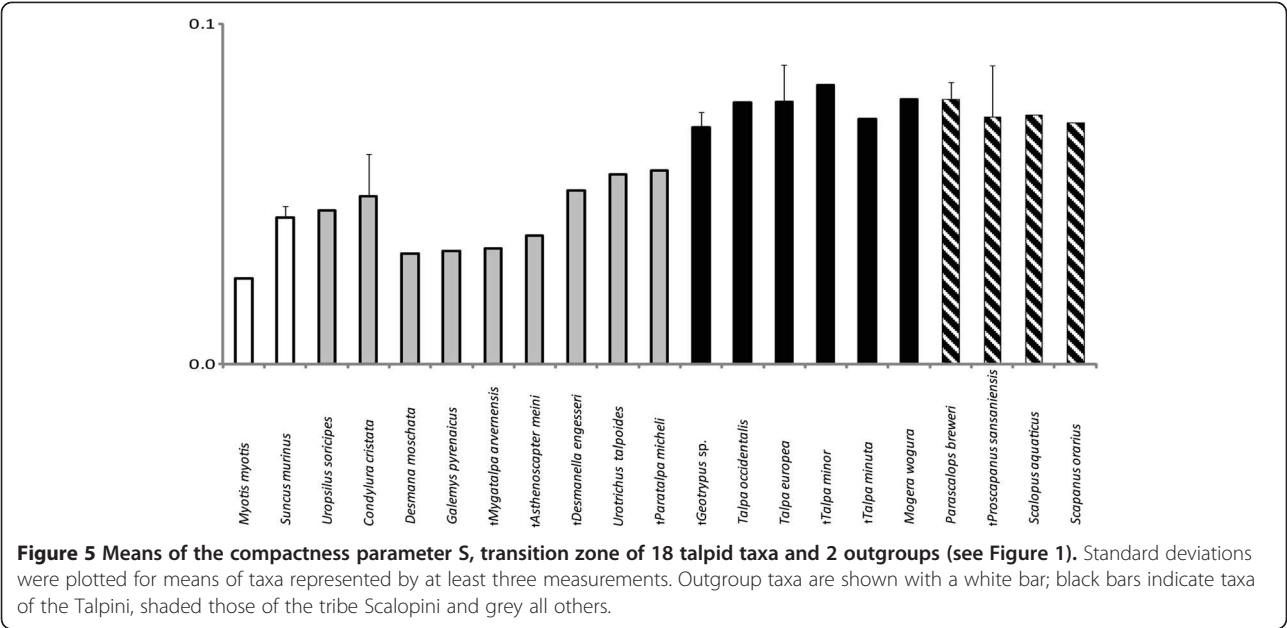
S, which reflects the width of the transition zone from the medullary cavity to the cortical compacta, displayed the strongest lifestyle signal in talpid humeri cross-

**Table 2 Significance of difference between mean values of the functional groups with Two-sided Student's t-test, same variance**

a.	Fossorial				Non fossorial				p
	Mean	+/-	n	STDEV	Mean	+/-	n	STDEV	
Cg	0.674	0.038	9	0.059	0.717	0.058	8	0.083	<b>0.2376</b>
CDI	0.451	0.034	9	0.052	0.483	0.055	8	0.079	<b>0.3338</b>
P	0.549	0.034	9	0.052	0.528	0.045	8	0.065	<b>0.4694</b>
S	0.075	0.005	9	0.007	0.037	0.009	8	0.013	<b>0.0000</b> ***
ellipse	0.532	0.029	9	0.045	0.782	0.085	8	0.122	<b>0.0000</b> ***
<b>b. Scalopini</b>									
	mean	+/-	n	STDEV	mean	+/-	n	STDEV	p
Cg	0.684	0.049	6	0.062	0.644	0.045	9	0.069	<b>0.2656</b>
CDI	0.459	0.049	6	0.062	0.424	0.038	9	0.059	<b>0.2835</b>
P	0.541	0.048	6	0.060	0.576	0.038	9	0.059	<b>0.2836</b>
S	0.071	0.004	6	0.005	0.074	0.005	9	0.008	<b>0.4144</b>
ellipse	0.516	0.022	6	0.028	0.560	0.040	9	0.062	<b>0.1263</b>
<b>c. Outgroups</b>									
	mean	+/-	n	STDEV	mean	+/-	n	STDEV	p
Cg	0.689	0.221	3	0.195	0.676	0.027	28	0.072	<b>0.8060</b>
CDI	0.451	0.197	3	0.174	0.446	0.024	28	0.065	<b>0.9205</b>
P	0.550	0.197	3	0.174	0.557	0.022	28	0.060	<b>0.8646</b>
S	0.027	0.013	3	0.012	0.056	0.008	28	0.021	<b>0.0299</b> *
ellipse	0.719	0.209	3	0.185	0.648	0.054	28	0.146	<b>0.4404</b>

The asterisks indicate statistical significance (\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.001).





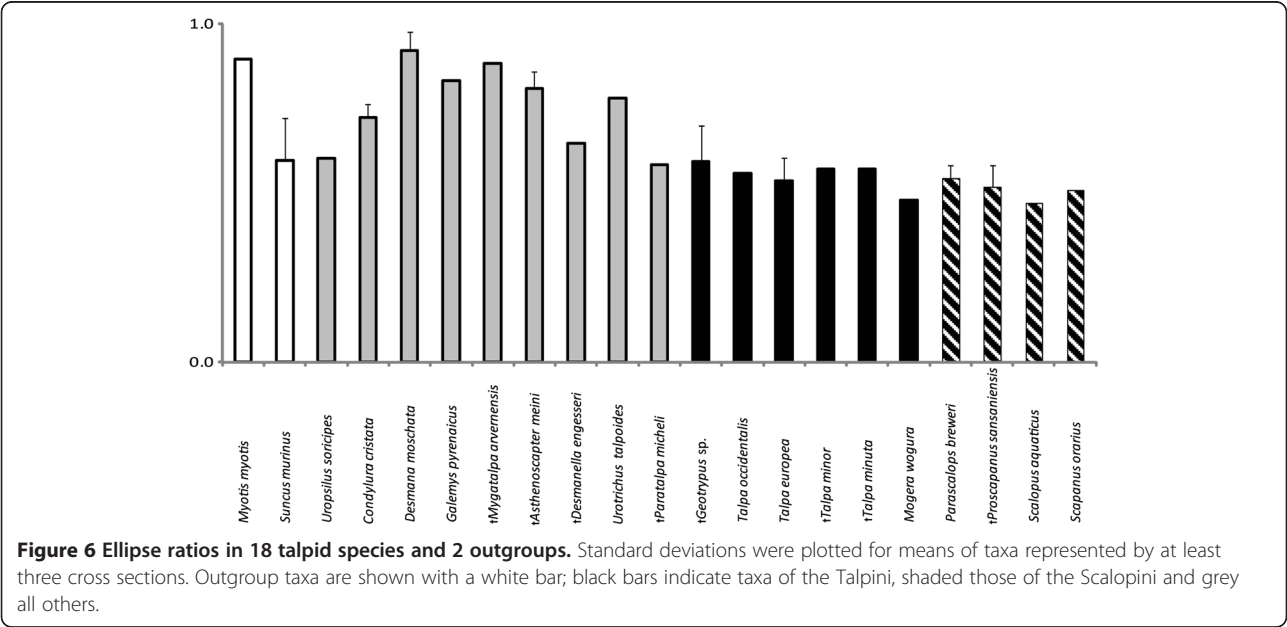
sections. S was significantly higher in fully fossorial Talpidae ( $0.075 \pm 0.005$ ) than in non-fully fossorial ones ( $0.037 \pm 0.009$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ) and also in outgroups ( $0.027 \pm 0.013$ ) compared to Talpidae ( $0.056 \pm 0.008$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) (Figure 5, Table 2).

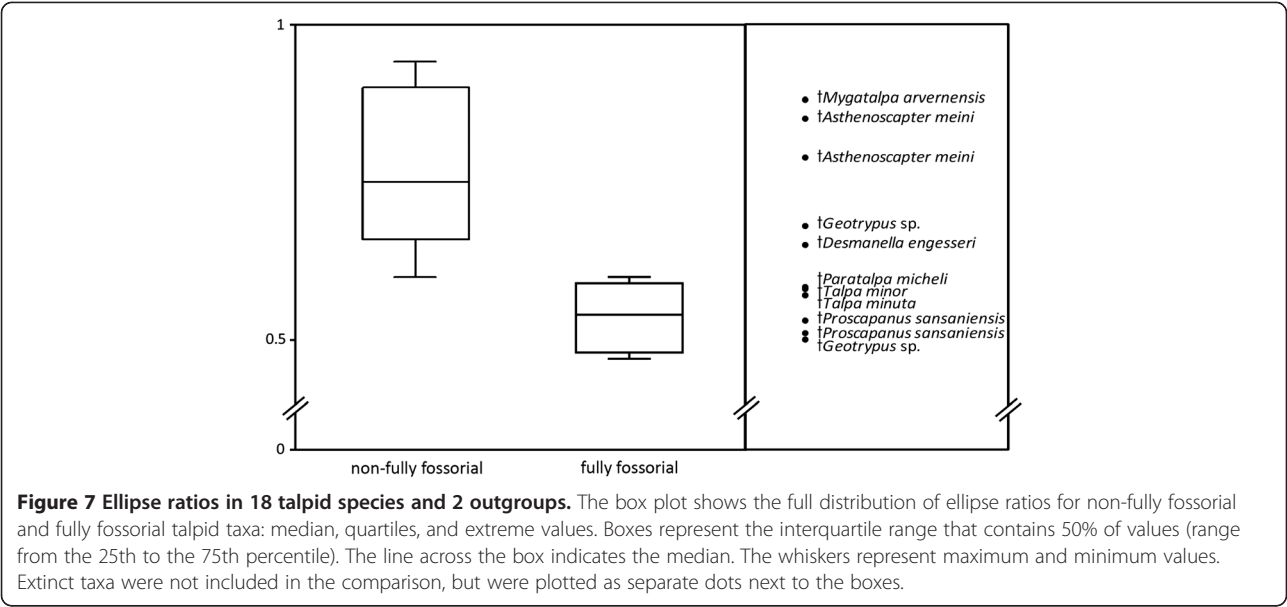
Ellipse ratio

The ellipse ratio, introduced as a measure of quantification of the distortion of the medulla due to the rotation of the condyles in opposite directions, also proved highly significant concerning lifestyles (Figure 6). The fossorial

Scalopini and Talpini show a significantly lower ellipse ratio than Desmanini. The ellipse ratio of the semi-fossorial *Urotrichus*, however, is comparable rather to Desmanini. The fossil specimens of *Paratalpa* and *Desmanella* are closer to the Talpini and Scalopini. Ellipse ratios were significantly smaller (more elliptic) in fully fossorial ( $0.532 \pm 0.029$ ) than in partially fossorial ( $0.782 \pm 0.085$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ) talpid taxa (Table 2).

The Talpini and Scalopini show no differences in any of the tested variables; all values are within normal range of variance. However, although the results indicate a slightly

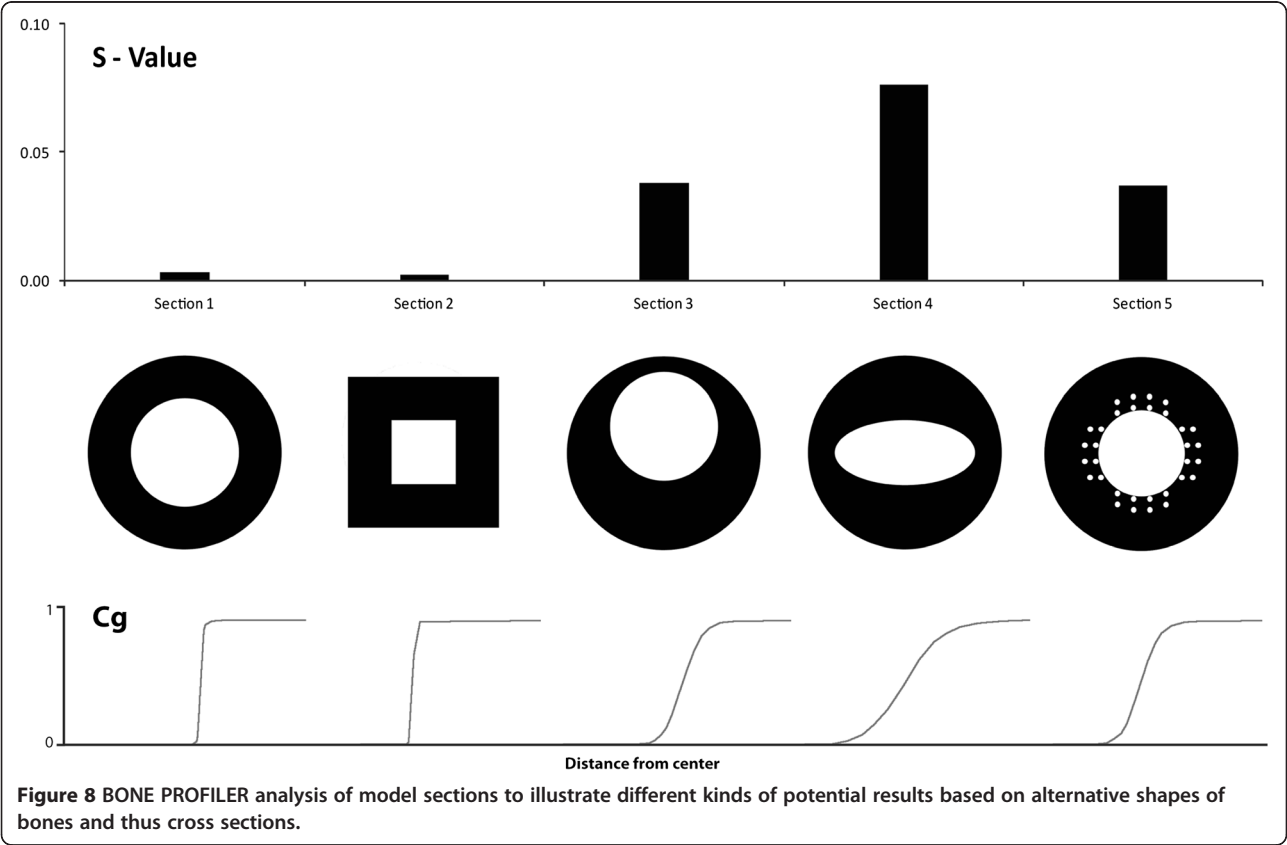




lower ellipse ratio in Scalopini ( $0.516 \pm 0.41$ ) compared to Talpini ( $0.560 \pm 0.36$ ), these are not statistically significant.

The box plot in Figure 7 shows the full distribution of values of the extant taxa in the two compared groups, the fully fossorial species versus other talpids. The fully fossorial and partially fossorial species are well separated.

The interquartile ranges are clearly distinct. The extinct species are plotted separately in the same scale in order to visualize membership to either one of the groups. The fossil taxa, *Mygatalpa* and *Asthenoscapter* cluster in the range of non-fossorial extant taxa. This is in accordance with the aquatic lifestyle proposed for these taxa based





on habitat reconstruction [35,36]. *Talpa minuta*, *Talpa minor* and *Proscapanus* assort with the fossorial taxa as expected. *Geotrypus* and *Desmanella*, however, do not fall into any specific range.

## Discussion

No difference in global bone compactness (Cg) was detected between the clades of moles or their functional groupings (Figure 4, Tables 1 and 2). It might be expected that Cg would be more elevated in cross-sections of highly derived humeri of fossorial taxa than in terrestrial and semi-aquatic ones in relation to the severe mechanical strains to which they are exposed during digging. The results here reject this hypothesis.

It has been suggested that bone structure in small species is much simpler than in larger ones; for instance, small terrestrial mammals generally have a thin cortex and little or no spongiosa [21]. This implies that the overall morphology of the humerus, at small size, may be all that is required to cope with the strains of digging, and that microanatomical specializations are less likely to occur. In small mammals, the cortical dimensions are probably already mechanically efficient without further adaptation. Dawson [15] calculated the bone tissue strength for the shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*) and two bat species (*Myotis lucifugus* and *Pipistrellus subflavus*), which are comparable in size with moles, using the formula of Koch [46]; the inherent tissue strength (estimated by Ascenzi & Bonucci [47]) exceeded the predicted loading by a factor 100. Dawson [15] thus suggested that Wolff's Law does not apply in these diminutive mammals. The results from global bone compactness analysis in this study confirm this statement. However, another parameter calculated by BONE PROFILER, the S value, is significantly larger in fossorial talpids than in non-fossorial ones. In amniote long bones in general, S also exhibited an adaptive relationship [20]. In addition, the ellipse ratio showed a highly significant relationship between fossorial and nonfossorial talpids.

No difference was seen in the cross-sections of the two fossorial clades Talpini and Scalopini, which is in congruence with earlier reported results of close convergence in them [8]. Based on stress performance modeling with finite element analysis, Piras et al. ([8], p.13) stated that once the taxa 'reached the optimal phenotypic status, their humerus did not undergo further morphological changes'. Piras et al. [8] found in the two fully fossorial clades Talpini and Scalopini a slowing of the evolutionary rate of humeri which are better adapted to mechanical stress and the similar path of development of characteristics that lead to a decrease of stress; moreover a lower variance of fossorial humerus shapes when compared to those of non fossorial ones was found.

It has been reported earlier that analysing only one specimen per species can be sufficient as interspecific variation

is much higher than intraspecific variation [48]. While this might be true for studies on a higher taxonomic level (e.g. for the Lissamphibia, [48]), intraspecific variation in Talpidae is relatively high, and therefore predictions based on single specimens should be avoided. For example, differences in age, size, sex and nutrition of the specimens can contribute to variation in bone- density [16,49]. An influence on microanatomy by these factors cannot be ruled out. Future studies on bone microstructure variation therefore need not only include additional taxa but also use several specimens per species.

BONE PROFILER is a useful tool for making inferences on the paleobiology of extinct taxa, and thus it is important to understand the performance of the method and the different parameters it produces. In this paper we have shown the influence of outer and inner morphology of the cross-section for inferring lifestyles in several parameters. Figure 8 describes the effect of extreme inner and outer shapes of sections visualized with generated model sections. In talpids, the torsion of the humerus, which is, to this high extent, only present in fully fossorial species, is the reason for the distorted, elliptic medullary cavity, influencing the S-value (Figure 8).

## Conclusions

Fully fossorial talpids are distinguishable from other talpids by the S-value, the reciprocal of slope of the sigmoid curve (Figure 5, Table 2) as well as by the ellipse ratio of the medullary cavity of the humeral cross section (Figure 7), although a phylogenetic corrected statistical analysis did not offer significant results. How these variables behave in other fossorial versus nonfossorial species of mammalian clades of similar size, remains yet to be investigated. Furthermore, the absence of significant differences in the two fully fossorial clades, Talpini and Scalopini, and the low variance compared to nonfossorial taxa, indicate that fossorial adaptation is further evidence of the high degree of evolutionary parallelism in these clades.

## Additional files

**Additional file 1:** Specifications on samples.

**Additional file 2:** Bone compactness and variables for the investigated specimens.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Authors' contributions

All authors designed the study. PM, CB and MRSV drafted the manuscript. PM and TMS carried out the histological analyses and PM and DK the statistical analyses. All authors contributed to the manuscript, read it and approved it.

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# Author details

<sup>1</sup>Paläontologisches Institut und Museum, Universität Zürich, Karl Schmid-Strasse 4, CH-8006, Zürich, Switzerland. <sup>2</sup>Current address: Museum für Naturkunde-Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions-und Biodiversitätsforschung, Invalidenstrasse 43, D-10115, Berlin, Germany.

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## Appendix 1 Specifications on samples

Taxon	Bone	sin/dext	Continent	Fossil location	Age	PHZ No. [prox/dist]		Internal No.	Institute No.	Institute/Donor
						Humerus	Femur			
<i>Myotis</i> spp.	Humerus	sinistral	Eu			560/561		b1		Zoologisches Institut und Museum Zürich
<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Humerus	sinistral	A			515/516		s1		pers.coll. Koyabu
<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Humerus	sinistral	A			564/-		s2		pers.coll. Koyabu
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	Am			511/512	513/514	045		Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	Am			507/508	509/510	044		Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Am			482/483		032		Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Am			458/459		031		Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Desmana moschata</i>	Humerus	dextral	EuA			486/ -		036	UMZC E 5292 B	University Museum of Zoology Cambridge
<i>Desmana moschata</i>	Humerus/Femur	dextral	EuA			670/671	672/673	056	-	Paläontologisches Institut und Museum Zürich
<i>Mogera wogura</i>	Humerus	dextral	A			398/399		018	G0064	pers.coll. Sánchez-Villagra
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	Am			505/506	566/-	039		Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Am			484/485		038		Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	Am			567/-	568/569	047		pers.coll. Sánchez-Villagra
<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	Am			595/-	596/-	053		pers.coll. Sánchez-Villagra
<i>Talpa europea</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	Eu			573/-	574/575	052		pers.coll. Sánchez-Villagra
<i>Talpa europea</i>	Humerus	dextral	Eu			396/397		013	NMB C.1454	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
<i>Talpa occidentalis</i>	Humerus	sinistral	EuA			401/400		019	T0506	pers.coll. Sánchez-Villagra
<i>Uropsilus soricipes</i>	Humerus/Femur	sin/dext	A			666/667	668/669	055	USNM 574302	Smithsonian institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington
<i>Urotrichus talpoides</i>	Humerus	sinistral	EuA			504/-		034	200	Vanderbilt University Nashville
<i>Urotrichus talpoides</i>	Humerus/Femur	sinistral	EuA			- /460	565/-	033	733	Vanderbilt University Nashville
† <i>Asthenoscapter meini</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	La Grive		394/-		010	NMB G.a. 3943	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Asthenoscapter meini</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	La Grive		664/665		054	NMB G.a.3944	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Desmanella engesseri</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	Wintershof-West, Ziegler 1985	lower miocene (MN3)	520/-		027	BSPG 1937 II	Bayrische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie München
† <i>Geotrypus</i> sp.	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	Branssat		480/481		003	NMB Bst. 16	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Geotrypus</i> sp.	Humerus	dextral	Eu	Quercy		386/387		006	NMB QH.434	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Mygatalpa arvernensis</i>	Humerus	dextral	Eu	Coderet		392/393		004	(no No.)	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Paratalpa micheli</i>	Humerus	dextral	Eu	Coderet		517/-		005	NMB Bst. 9521	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Proscapanus sansaniensis</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	Sansan		388/389		007	(no No.)	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
† <i>Proscapanus sansaniensis</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	La Grive	miocene	453/454		015	A/V2793	Paläontologisches Institut und Museum Zürich
† <i>Talpa europea</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	Petersbuch 1	mid pleistocene	455/456		023	BSPG 1963 XIV 2	Bayrische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie München
† <i>Talpa minor</i>	Humerus	sinistral	Eu	Schernfeld, Belege zu Dehm 1962	lower pleistocene	- /457		024	BSPG 1951 XXVI	Bayrische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie München
† <i>Talpa minuta</i>	Humerus	dextral	Eu	Sansan		391/390		009	(no No.)	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel